

## CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

## INFORMATION REPORT

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## SECURITY INFORMATION

COUNTRY	Bulgaria	REPORT NO.	<input type="text"/> 25X1A
SUBJECT	Military Schools in Sofia	DATE DISTR.	21 July 1953
		NO. OF PAGES	3
25X1A DATE OF INFO.	<input type="text"/>	REQUIREMENT NO.	RD
PLACE ACQUIRED	<input type="text"/>	REFERENCES	

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(FOR KEY SEE REVERSE)

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SOURCE:

Vasil Levski Military School

1. Prior to late March 1952, the Vasil Levski Military School, the former Bulgarian officer candidate school, was located in the southwestern sector of Sofia, south of the eastern extension of Shipka Street and southeast of Gottwald Boulevard, formerly Georgiev Boulevard.
2. The military school was located in eight old buildings, including the following:
  - a. An L-shaped 4-story main building housing the headquarters, offices, classrooms, and billets for the trainees in the western section;
  - b. A 4-story administration buildings; and
  - c. A 3-story billeting building for trainees in the eastern section.
3. The trainees were enlisted men who were trained at the Vasil Levski Military School as infantry officers in a 1-year course starting annually in September. On ☐ September, the best trainees were appointed lieutenants and the others became junior lieutenants.
4.  learned that the military school was organized as follows:

- a. A headquarters; and
- b. Ten companies (rifle, heavy machine gun or mortar), each composed of five platoons.

Each company numbered approximately 120 officers, noncommissioned officers and enlisted men, and included a political officer. The companies and platoons were commanded by officers.

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5. The headquarters of the school was composed of the following personnel:
- a. The school commander;
  - b. A deputy to the school commander, the political officer;
  - c. A political section, staffed with a special head and three assigned officers;
  - d. A classified-material officer;
  - e. Instruction officers;
  - f. A school physician;
  - g. A quartermaster officer, who also belonged to an instruction group detailed by the Ministry of Defense to the individual officer candidate schools; and
  - h. A Soviet major assigned to the staff as military adviser.

- 25X1 6. [ ] knew of the following officers of the school staff:
- a. STANCHEV, Petur (Colonel), the school commander, a regular officer about 50 years old, who fled to the U.S.S.R. and returned to Bulgaria after the war;
  - b. GEORGIEV (Captain), the head of the political section, about 36;
  - c. DANKOV (Senior Lieutenant), the classified-material officer, about 30;
  - d. DONCHEV (Major), an instruction officer, about 40;
  - e. SHEKOV (Major), the instructor for fortifications, about 35;
  - f. VASILEV (Colonel), the quartermaster officer and instructor for administration and supply, about 55;
  - g. APOSTOLOV, Georgi (Second Lieutenant), a company commander, about 27; and
  - h. VATRACHKI, Khristo (Lieutenant), a platoon leader, about 28.

7. The trainees of the Vasil Levski Military School mainly consisted of untrained inductees of the class subject to the draft. The inductees assigned to the school in September 1951 were members of the 1932 class. The trainees, who were selected mainly from a political point of view, included numerous farmers. A limited number of the trainees were soldiers on active military duty who were detailed to the military school from their units.
8. Students of the school wore the Bulgarian infantry uniform of gray-brown fabric, visorless garrison caps, blouses with red epaulets but without patches, ski trousers and laced shoes. They also had winter dress uniforms of blue fabric with white-bordered red epaulets, with blue visor-type service caps with red cap bands, white belts, white gloves and high boots. In summer, they wore a high-buttoned white blouse with the dress uniform instead of the blue-fabric jacket, and round caps with white crowns.

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Georgi Sava Rakovski High Military Academy

- 25X1 9. Prior to late March 1952, the Georgi Sava Rakovski High Military Academy in Sofia was located directly north of the Vasil Levski Military School. The two installations had a common main entrance. The academy was located in six buildings including the 4-story main building in the western section which was completed prior to the end of the war, and the 3-story billeting building in the eastern section.
10. According to officers [ ] the high military academy trained officers of various ranks as general staff officers. It included a number of courses which lasted three months to three years.
11. The staff of the high military academy, which was commanded by a general, consisted of officers from the Ministry of Defense. [ ] knew of the following officers: 25X1
- a. GETOV, Alexandur (Colonel), about 38, belonged to the political section of the Ministry of Defense in 1946;
  - b. NENOV, Ivan (Colonel), a 42-year-old former partisan, belonged to the Ministry of Defense in 1946;
  - c. MISHEV (Colonel), about 45;
  - d. TSVETKOVSKI (Colonel), a former partisan, who was a judge advocate in the Ministry of Defense;
  - e. DANAILOV, Lambi (Colonel), about 50, deputy head of the political section of the Ministry of Defense in 1946, worked on studies of political economy; and
  - f. BALKANSKI (Colonel), about 40, a former partisan, belonged to the Ministry of Defense as a major and was a headquarters commander in 1948.
12. The Vasil Levski Military School and the Georgi Sava Rakovski High Military Academy were controlled by the Ministry of Defense. The two installations were frequently inspected by Lieutenant General Petur PANCHEVSKI, Minister of Defense, about 55, who in 1949 returned from the U.S.S.R. where he fled during the war.

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